

on most all public buildings at half-mast and draped in mourning. Gov. Morton ordered flags at camps draped in mourning, and at half-mast, and hour guns to be fired for twenty-four hours.

New York, June 3.—Townsend's regiment Scott Life Guards left for Fortress Monroe.

Erie, June 3.—On receipt of the news of Senator Douglas' death, minute guns were fired, the bells tolled, and the flags of the city and harbor placed at half-mast.

Fort Kearney, June 3.—The Pony Express passed yesterday with San Francisco dates to May 23d. Steamer St. Louis sailed for Panama on the 21st, with 80 passengers and \$63,000 in treasure.

The arrival of the steamer St. Louis and Pony Express with news to the 13th, slightly encouraged the disposition to ship treasure.

Exchange ruled at 6 per cent premium, but some leading bankers were not selling.

The municipal election in San Francisco on the 21st, resulted in the triumph of the People's Union ticket by an average majority of 15. The contest was very exciting, business being generally suspended to give everybody an opportunity to participate.

500 picked men had been enrolled for Lippett's Volunteer Regiment, including 1 company of light artillery, and 4 companies of Infantry. When the regiment is full, it will be tendered to the general Government. A Lieut. of the army had been detailed by Gen. Sumner to act as adjutant, and is now superintending army drills.

The Legislature adjourned on the 6th.

Advices from Oregon to the 19th of May say that Union meetings were being held throughout the State. The Dallas Mountaineer rejects the proposition to call a Democratic State Convention in Oregon, and favors one without distinction of party.

St. Louis, June 3.—Gen. Lyon has appointed Col. Blair as Commandant of the Arsenal in this city.

Capt. Call, in command of the battery on Duncan's Island, opposite the Arsenal, has resumed examining all passing boats.

The 6th regiment of Missouri volunteers, Col. Peter E. Bland, was sworn into the United States service for the war on Saturday.

Washington, June 3.—There are now 15 war vessels in the Gulf of Mexico; 12 on the Atlantic coast; and 10 in Chesapeake and Potomac.

Gov. received despatches from Capt. Richie, of the Saranac, in the bay of Panama, that he had been notified of the supposed presence of Letters Marque, and is on the look out for them.

It is reported that General Scott remarked the other day: "This is my last campaign, gentlemen, and it shall be my best."

A little boy returning from Sunday school, said to his mother:—"Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-schism is too hard!"

ARMY CONTRACTS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states that the army contracts awarded to Newark manufacturers will amount to upwards of \$100,000, of which it is roughly estimated that nearly \$20,000 will be distributed among operatives for labor.

The Louisville Journal says: "The Courier talks about an army to be brought into Kentucky by Col. Anderson to sustain us Union men. We guess that we Union men can, in an emergency, get up a sufficient army of our own, but if we can't, perhaps we will let Col. Anderson know."

A NICE GAME BLOCKED.—It has been ascertained definitely that until a few days the rebels have had constant advices of Government operations. The information was collected by their spies, who went to Alexandria, and transmitted it thence by telegraph. That game is now effectually blocked.

THE LETTING OF THE GREAT BEEF CONTRACT.—The opening of the bids for the great army contract, yesterday, disclosed the fact that Hugh Meher, of Chicago Illinois, is the lowest bidder, offering to furnish the beef wanted for the army, delivered in Pennsylvania, at \$3.90 per hundred and in this city at \$4.45. The present contract costs the Government \$5. per hundred.—National Intelligencer.

JUDGE TANSY.—The Plain Dealer says "this celebrity has got his back up against the Administration because he finds his writ of Habeas corpus somewhat impotent to bring forth the rebel Merriman. So he very gravely puts on file a sort of indignant protest, and notifies Mr. Lincoln thereof, and waits to see the effect. Now it would be just like one of Lincoln's capers to simply advise Judge Tansy to paste his protest in the back of the Dred Scott decision and let it rest."

Unkind.

The St. Louis Democrat "understands that a capital photograph likeness of General Lyon has been forwarded to Governor Jackson, with an obsequious, however, upon his Excellency's peace of mind. If he stands it well another souvenir in the shape of a full-length likeness of Colonel Blair will be forwarded."

Yesterday's Report.

Fortress Monroe via Baltimore, June 3.—By order of the War Department the Naval Brigade was not accepted, but returns to New York to-night. Their arms and ammunition are retained by order of Gen. Butler, who is placed in the most embarrassing position by the presence of the Brigade.

An emute is expected when the news is announced.

Col. Bartlett in a midnight expedition to the Rip Rap fell from the parapet, breaking his ankle and receiving internal injuries. He is delirious to-day.

Washington, June 3.—While there is no doubt three of the six commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland have waited on Jeff. Davis, no information has been obtained here to show that their associates, as instructed, have officially visited President Lincoln.

The plan of organization for volunteer forces as described in General Order, May 4th, is so modified as to allow one surgeon and assistant to each regiment, to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lieuts. Chamberlain and Horton having tendered their resignations to avoid being called upon for active service, their names have been stricken from the army.

A writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Tuesday, are granted in the case of the three men arrested in Maryland charged with bridge burning, and removed to York. The writs were addressed to Gen. Riem. The hearing before Judge Cadwallader, a brother of the General.

Last night a squad of secession cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the 28th N. Y. Regiment and fired upon them. A scouting party pursued the enemy who retreated.

(Special to the Times.)

Washington, June 2.—Fairfax Court House is occupied by 2 regiments of Federal troops. Two additional regiments will be stationed there in a day or two.

The New York 7th regiment will probably soon be re-mustered into service and detailed to the camp on Staten Island to instruct new levies.

Lieut. Col. Enyart and Capt. Cahill of one of the Kentucky regiments, have arrived to make arrangements for the acceptance and care of troops.

R. M. Corwine is here as agent of the State to look after the wants and Commissary Department of the Ohio troops.

A London letter says Col. Fremont will probably take with him 10,000 rifles and a park of artillery, and forty twelve pound rifled guns.

The Times' Washington dispatch says T. H. Smith of Vermont is appointed Consul at Odessa, in place of Mr. Arnold of Illinois, transferred to St. Petersburg.

New York, June 3.—Townsend's, Hawkins', and Wilson's regiments expect to leave on Wednesday for Fortress Monroe, fully armed and equipped. The Scott Light Guard regiment expect to start to-day for the seat of war.

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Comfort for Rebelious Postmasters.

A list of seceded Postmasters has been made out at the Post Office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquent. Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority, that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these men.

A House Divided against Scott.

The fact has been before noted, and is much commented on in Southern journals, that some of Mrs. Lincoln's relations are secessionists, and are now serving in the rebel army. On the other hand, it is now said that Mrs. Davis is really anti-slavery in her sentiments. The editor of the Milwaukee Press speaks of this subject as follows:

"We know that Mrs. Davis, the wife of the rebel chief, sympathizes with the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, whatever may be her views of the present political difficulties. We have heard her express the strongest anti-slavery sentiments in the presence of the most decided advocates of slavery. Upon the occasion of the passage of the 'Kansas Nebraska Bill,' an old toady was congratulating Mrs. Davis, in our presence, upon the success of that measure, to which she replied, in substance—'If it has the effect to extend slavery, I am sorry for it. If the women of the south were consulted in this matter, slavery would be speedily abolished. As for myself, I would rather do the menial service of my family than have the responsibility and care of slaves.' This is the social view of slavery by many intelligent Southern people; the institution only becomes dear to them when outsiders attempt to muddle with it."

The Truth Reached New Orleans at Last.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says:

I have seen, this afternoon, a gentleman direct from New Orleans, who gives a most interesting account of affairs in that city, and also on the route thence. For the first time, he says, the people of the South are convinced that the North is in earnest. A batch of New York papers were sold there about ten days ago, and the whole city rang, fairly rang, with the effect produced by the news therein contained. Up to that time it was very generally believed that not only the North en masse would not respond to the call of the President, but that a party would be formed whose fundamental basis should be, "Hands off from the South." Crowds of people gathered about the bulletin, where the news-vendors had posted the papers as signs, and so great became the tumult that the police authorities were compelled to interfere and order down the papers.

The utter stagnation in business circles causes a deep gloom to pervade whole streets, and were it not for a continuance of public meetings, at which brass bands and fiery orations cheer their spirits, there would, without doubt, be some great popular demonstration of dissatisfaction.

Just the Difference.

A Lieutenant in the Vermont regiment that made the reconnaissance from Fortress Monroe to Hampton, speaks of the bridge that was fired on their approach, as follows:

At this moment the flames burst up from the bridge. A man at this end of the bridge said: "You won't ever cross that bridge." The Colonel orders, "Put out that fire," and the Swanton boys put it out by rolling two barrels of burning pitch into the river, and tearing up the blazing planks.

The opening was then built over, and the regiment moved on. A gun carriage lay at the other end of the bridge, with the gun in the river. An old darkey said the plan was, "to give us two volleys, and then run like the devil," but "when they saw the soldiers, they run like the devil without firing."

Gen. Scott, like Marlborough, has never lost a battle. The fear of the rebels is that he never will.